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#### Municipal Folly.

The terms of the proposed compromise of the prevailing rate of wages suits against the city include the wasteful condition that hereafter wherever a stroke of labor is done by an artisan in the municipal service he shall receive for it, not the wages prevailing in the borough where the services are rendered, but the wages prevailing for similar work in Manhattan. This concession is economically indefensible, and wicked in its gross extravagance. It amounts to deliberate betrayal of the taxpayers, whose interests are entirely disregarded.

Naturally, Manhattan wages are higher than those paid in the other boroughs, this being the logical result of the conditions in this borough. The principle of adjustment of pay to circumstances is recognized in the Charter, which reads in Section 56:

"Salaries need not be uniform throughout the several boroughs, but may in the discretion of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be made to consist of two elements: First, remuneration for work done, which shall be the same throughout all the boroughs for positions of like character; second, an additional sum based upon an estimate of the prevailing rentals and expenses of living in the borough where the services rendered are performed, and which may vary in the several beroughs."

It will be said that wages are not salary; but that a Staten Island paver should be paid the same as his Manhattan fellow, while a Staten Island bookkeeper receives less than a clerk of the same class in Manhattan, is ridiculous. Nor will the Manhattan rate stop at the municipa boundary line if this compromise is ratified; soon it will be extended to cover every laborer on city work, no matter where he may be employed. The possibilities of this are incalculable.

Another matter to be considered is the effect such a readjustment of pay must have on private employers. The "prevailing rate of wages" not unnaturally means to the trade unionist the highest rate paid in the community in which his activities are expended. The employers of labor are selected as especial objects of attack in this proposition.

This "compromise," which may save possibly not more than \$8,900,000 to-day at the cost of uncounted millions in the future, must be approved by the Board | London newspapers. of Estimate and the Aldermen before it There seems to be no doubt that under before those bodies there will be an represent 85 per cent. of Russia's popuopportunity for mere taxpayers and lation, will be practically disfranchised. employers of labor to be heard on a Under the method of voting prescribed subject in which their property and pros- by Count WITTE, of which the first and pects appear to have been forgotten or blandly ignored.

#### Mr. Justice Brewer's Opinion in the Kansas-Colorado Case.

In the subjoined questions an esteemed correspondent conveys a certain amount of criticism or dissent:

"In your excellent editorial of to-day comment ing on a recent decision rendered by the United States Supreme Court you suggest that the Court almost seemed to go out of its way to strike a blow at the theory of constitutional amendment by Executive order, or 'mere legislative enactment.'

"The words italicised are those I wish to call attention to.

"In the case of any powers reserved to 'the people,' in what manner can they deal with them, and declare their will concerning such powers, save only by legislative enactment? And if there is no other method of expressing their will, why should the courts wish to strike a blow at such an expression, and upon what idea do you belittle any law of the Congress by entitling it a 'mere' legislative enactment?

"This is not from a carping critic, but from a student of the law as expounded by the higher courts.

Our friend apparently misapprehended both the significance of the opinion from the Supreme bench and the intent of the words he has italicised from our remarks on the subject. When THE SUN speaks of "mere legislative enactment" it certainly is far from mean-

ing disrespect to statutory law. Mr. Justice BREWER had heard the Solicitor-General of the Department of Justice propound, in behalf of the Roosevelt Administration, as it must have seemed to the bench, the sophistical and destructive theory that inasmuch as all legislative power must be vested either in the State or the national Government, and no legislative powers belong to State Government except those concerning the purely internal affairs of the State, consequently all powers national in scope must be vested in the Congress of the United States whether enum-

erated or not by the Constitution. This theory, or argument for centralization, or doctrine of sovereign and inherent power, is perhaps the most dangerous weapon of those who have besieged the Constitution known to the founders, to the fathers and to the long line of illustrious expounders on the bench of the Supreme Court. Mr. Justice Brewer proceeded to deal with it most exhaustively and effectively, and that is what gives such surpassing importance to the opinion of the Court in this great case.

To the audacious proposition of Mr. replied:

True, the Constitution is not to be construed technically and narrowly; true,

power implies the additional power to employ all the means which are appropriate, which are plainly adapted to that end and which are not prohibited but consist with the letter and spirit of the Constitution. "Yet it is still true that no independent and unmentioned power passes to the national Government or can rightfully be exercised by Congress."

But, says the Roosevelt doctrine-if Solicitor-General Hoyr's argument is to be accepted as the expression of Rooseveltism-we are not speaking of the unenumerated powers reserved to the States respectively and never delegated to the Federal Government. We are speaking of those powers, national in their scope, which cannot by their nature belong to the States. Although not expressly enumerated in the Constitution, they must be vested somewhere, and if not in the States they must be found vested in the Congress of the United States, to be asserted and exercised. therefore, by statutory legislation, that is, by "mere" legislative enactment.

Not so, replies the Supreme Court, with the vigor and directness that give this opinion its great significance. The unenumerated powers of national scope are neither vested in the Federal Government nor reserved to the States. They are reserved, as the Tenth Amendment plainly declares, "to the people." While reserved to the people they cannot be exercised either by Executive order or by "mere legislative enactment." And they can pass from the people to the Federal Government, for exercise through the enactments of the Federal legislature, only by the process provided in the Constitution for its amendment. We quote again from the opinion of the Court as delivered by Mr. Justice BREWER:

"This amendment (the Tenth), which was seen ingly adopted with prescience of just such contention as the present disclosed the widespread fear that the national Government might, under the pressure of supposed general welfare, attempt to exercise powers which had not been granted. With equal determination the framers intended that no such assumption should ever find justification in the organic act, and that if in the future further powers seemed necessary they should be granted by the people in the manner they had provided for amending that act."

Not by Executive order, not by mere legislative enactment, shall the powers of the Federal Government be extended. no matter how desirable or how imperative such extension may seem, but by the regular process of constitutional amendment or not at all.

In view of the plethora of "Roosevelt policies," and the prospect of numerous constitutional questions suggested by these attempted enactments and involved in their practical application, we regard the foregoing clear declaration of judicial purpose as one of the most important utterances from the Supreme Court in many years.

#### More Light on Russia's New Electeral Law.

Although during the last week a most rigorous censorship of the Liberal press has been enforced by the Czar's Government for the purpose of stifling hostile criticism of the dissolution of the second Duma and of the new electoral system which is to be applied in the autumn, some additional facts corncerning the precautions taken to insure the choice of a conservative assembly have been made known by correspondents of

becomes effective. While it is pending the new law the peasants, though they second Duma were products, the peasants virtually possessed universal suffrage so far as the primary meetings were concerned, at which the secondary electors were chosen. When the secondary electors came together in the agricultural electoral districts it turned out that the peasants' representation was on an average 43 per cent. Henceforth it will be at the utmost no more than 22 per cent. Again, under the superseded system the landlords returned but 31 per cent., whereas over 50 per cent. is now assured to them. It follows that throughout Russia proper, with the exception of the greatly reduced number of cities which will be permitted to elect delegates of their own, there is scarcely any possibility of any avowed spokesman of the parties composing the Liberal Radical majority in the second Duma being returned to its successor, unless the nobles in some agricultural districts should unexpectedly exhibit Liberal

tendencies.

There are two reasons why such an exhibition would be a surprise. In the first place, the new electoral law provides that no nobleman who once has been expelled by the Assembly of Nobles of his province for Liberal proclivities can be readmitted thereto. This provision will bar out those nobles who have been conspicuous members of the Cadet or Constitutional Democratic party. In the second place, the landed proprietors as a whole have been alienated by the avowed determination of all the parties composing the Left in the late Duma to bring about expropriation. In the principle they all concurred and differed only in details. For example, the Cadets, though they were disposed to assent to a forcible expropriation, insisted that 70 rubles per hectare (two and a half acres) should be paid to the landlords by way of compensation. The Group of Toil, in which most of the peasant Deputies were concentrated. would be satisfied with nothing but the seizure of all private as well as public agricultural land in Russia, and they were only willing to pay therefor 30 rubles per hectare. The Social Democrats, on their part, clamored for the confiscation of all such land, but refused to pay anything for it. As for the Social Revolutionists, they wanted all the land nationalized in pursuance of the scheme

It is probable, however, that if the existence of the second Duma had been prolonged all the factions composing the Left would have agreed upon expro-ROOSEVELT'S Solicitor-General the Court | priation, coupled with a stipulation that the private owner should receive a price per acre about midway between the figures advocated respectively by the

advocated by HENRY GEORGE.

the constitutional grant of a specified Cadets and by the spokesmen of the Group of Toil. As the landlords have protested that even the average price proposed by the Constitutional Democrats-70 rubles per hectare-was ruinously low, they soon became welded together in violent opposition to the second Duma, and it was largely in deference to them and with the hope of reviving their former loyalty to the Czar that the popular assembly was dissolved.

We have not by any means exhausted the list of the precautions taken to secure a Government majority in the third national legislature. In the few cities which are not merged in agricultural electoral districts, but are allowed to designate by an indirect process of voting representatives of their own, the qualified voters are divided into two classes, one consisting of a small number of capitalists, while the other comprises all the rest of the legal primary voters, To show the working of the principle adopted, in the case of St. Petersburg, for instance, we may mention that the secondary electors chosen by the first conceded to the secondary electors representing the second class of primary voters, though these are immensely prependerant in numbers. It follows, apparently, that even in the few cities that will still retain the right of separate representation, one-half of the Deputies will be supporters of the Government.

Elaborate and ingenious as these precautions are, they are scarcely more so than those which, in the eyes of the Ministers of Louis XVI., guaranteed the subserviency of the French States-General and justified the revival of that almost extinct body in 1789. We know to-day. what came of that experiment. The small Liberal element, which could not be excluded, soon leavened the whole

#### Joseph.

The Inter Ocean of Chicago sets down the salient characteristic and distinction of a promising young Danville statesman and candidate:

There is this peculiarity about the public record of the Mon. JOSEPH G. CANNON. Look back at it in the reaking, and there is nothing in it to clear up or gless over-nothing which can be misrepresented-nothing which to be justified needs to be

A record immaculate, beyond the need shall be shamed. Even the tariff is not perfect, as Mr. CANNON has found out lately. Perfection, preterperfection indeed, is seen only in his acts and words.

It is possible that Mr. CANNON is too good for human nature's daily food; that the people are not yet educated up to his sublime and flawless austerity. What of it? It is better to be good than to be President.

### Why Don't You Speak for Yourself, Tom?

The most radiant and original of Boston authors and reformers has returned to us after gratifying Europe with the sight and sound of him. At once he sets the trumpet to his lips and blows:

" The Republican party must nominate and elect Mr. ROOSEVELT. The 'Big Stick! is in the air; its distributes his finished product throughout aroma has infused itself over Europe. If the Republicans do not put up Mr. ROOSEVELT the Demo crats will surely nominate him,"

Non semper APOLLO; even the greatest are entitled to a vacation; and there are other hands to "throttle the system." If the illustrious Bostonian ever permits own, he might beguile an hour with "The Courtship of Miles Standish."

Besides, there are sons of BELIAL who dare to call the patron saint of buttermilk a "Big Stick."

MARK TWAIN'S favorite text is Proverbs xxii., 29.

Perhaps it is well that Jules Verne is no longer in the land of the living. He would have to admit that his imagination was not so wild as his readers believed only a few years ago.

The refusal of the police to send for a burglar trapped by two trained nurses, after notification of the situation, indicates that Commissioner BINGHAM's book of instruction for citizens might be circulated in the force without disadvantage.

Secretary Tarr's friends point out that the best evidence that he is in the lead for the nomination is furnished by the fact that he is just now the centre of attack.—News from Washington. And the convention will assemble only

Those of mature years who bear the heat and ourden of the day. - Mr. CLEVELAND.

twelve months from now!

Such was the practice in Mr. CLEVELAND'S time. An immemorial practice, and something might still be said for it. But this is the era of youth, exultant, athletic, omnisufficient and more or less irresponsible Those of mature years can now sit in the shade and watch the show.

A Noise Centre. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. The attention of the Society for the Suppression of Useless Noises s respectfully invited to the condition of things ood, Central Park West, 100th t 105th street. At all hours of the day swarms of old clothes men, strawberry pedlers, green grocery pedlers, scissors grinders and other itinerant va grants make the welkin ring with uncouth yell and howls and the jingling of unnecessary bells and the yaps and discordant blasts of tuneless

There ought to be an ordinance forbidding this abominable racket, and Commissioner Bingham will deserve well of his fellow citizens if he will put a stop to the nuisance.

This same nuisance doubtless prevails in other

parts of the city. It was all very well for the rest dents of the West Side to suppress the needless and pointless yells of steam whistles, but other citizens have their rights also. There is enough acket in New York that cannot be helped without unnecessary addition. NEW YORK, June 22.

### Another Nature Fake TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What has the greatest living naturalist done and what is he likely to do about that college "fake" which runs;

The grasshopper sat on the railroad track, sing polly wolly doodle all the day, Picking his teeth with a carpet tack If there are not misstatements enough in that song to wake the Greatest to his greatest heights of ire and expression, there is no baim in Gilead NEW YORK, June 22. R. S. V. P. 2d.

Nothing Doing. Stells-Did he pop the question? Belia-Only "Is it hot enough for you?

Skilful. Stella-Can be drive with one hand! Bella-More than that; he can hand with on

# OUR INDUSTRIAL EFFICIENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: From an analysis of a bulletin issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor a contributor to the Arena for May reaches a conclusion that the efficiency of our manufacturing population is "unmistakably impaired." He finds that "more capital is being used per wage earner, a larger superintending force is required for the same number of workers, and still the net value produced per wage earner or salaried employee shows a decided decrease. In other words, each worker is producing less than he was five years ago although he is using more expensive machinery."

To reach this conclusion the writer reduces commodity values to a uniform price on the basis of Dun's index numbers. The result may not be absolutely accurate, but it is sufficiently correct for the purpose. He finds that the net value of product per wage earner in manufacturing industries has fallen from \$872 in 1900 to \$815 in 1905; that real wages have fallen slightly during the same period; that salaries of managers, clerks, &c., measured in purchasing power, have decreased; that wage earners in 1905 seem to have received a slightly larger share of the net value of products than they class of primary voters may return did in 1900 or 1890, although the decreased three Deputies to the next Duma, while efficiency in 1905 leaves them absolutely only the same number of Deputies is with a smaller share than that of five years earlier; that salaried men got a larger share of net value of products in 1905 than they did in 1900, although this is by reason of their increase in numbers accompanied by a decreased efficiency. He finds that gross capital returns show a slight falling off; that miscellaneous expenses show heavy increase when compared with value of output; and that the amount of capital employed is greater per establishment, greater per wage earner and greater per \$1,000 net value produced. In other words according to this writer, and perhaps according to the facts, extravagence, economic waste and increasing inefficiency are the concomitants of the industrial life of the United States To many of the counts properly to be

included in such an indictment the business elements of the country must plead guilty. It is not necessary to accept all of the conclusions, inferences and arguments of the writer of the Arena article, but it is impossible to deny the general correctness of his main point. Our business as a whole is conducted extravagantly and unscientifically. The special burden probably falls more in the domain of distribution than in production, although the field of production is not without its grievous faults. Some of these seem unavoidable, yet they are unquestionably costly. The theory that labor will go where labor is wanted does not seem to hold good to-day. The factory is apt to go where labor is abundant, that is, the factory goes to labor rather than labor to of Bowdierization, spotless, that never the factory. As a result we have our large manufacturing centres where land is dear, building expensive, rents high and cost of living excessive. These conditions react upon each other. There is a supply of labor. but cost of living compels high wage rates, and high wage rates and high priced plants increase cost of production and consequently price of product to the proprietor and cost of living to the employee.

In the matter of transportation our merchandise, both raw material and finished products, is handled in a most unscientific manner. Our manufacturing interests gather materials and distribute finished products often in utter disregard of sound business principles or policies. The South ships raw cotton to New England, where it is made into cloth which may be sold and shipped to a Chicago jobber, who sells it to retailers in Alabama and Georgia. A Chicago manufacturer obtains his materials from the East, the West and the South. He the area from which he draws his supplies, and the Chicago product, sold and shipped to a New York dealer, may and not infrequently does find its way to the shelves of an Illinois store. This not only adds to cost by reason of transportation charges but as well by added charges for packing and handling. In round figures our na- stone of liberty debased to form a foundation himself to read other works than his | tional product is valued at \$25,000,000,000 a | stone of the imperial structure. Our annual freight bill is approximately \$1,500,000,000. This is not because of excessive rates, but is attributable in appreciable measure to back and forth shipments of the same material, finished or unfinished.

The point of the apparent impairment of industrial efficiency, as shown by reduced output per wage earner and increased cost of superintendence and miscellaneous expenses, involves issues which are rather sociological than economic. There is little "pride of shop" to-day. The worker's interest centres in his pay envelope and the amount it can be made to contain by means of organization and strikes. The Arena writer raises the question whether and how far all this is the result of consolidation, of organization. He believes that "the trouble is not with the principle of organization but with the kind of organization," and because of faulty organization "the age of consolidation has become the age of inefficiency."

The theory of organization is increased efficiency, greater economy in production and distribution. The figures do not indicate that these results have as yet been secured.

WASHINGTON, June 22.

# From the Nashville Banner.

The tearing away of the old buildings in the rear of Burk & Co.'s store on Union street removes the

last of Nashville's old slave "blocks," When the city was young these old structures, then in the heart of the city, were used as broker shops for slaves. The broker sat in the front part of the office and the slaves were locked in the rear rooms, the windows in these rooms being heavily barred. These old windows still remain, though the other parts of the buildings have been greatly changed since the ante-bellum days. A large number of slave dealers were then doing a rushing business in this locality, a number of whom are still well remembered. The largest and best known of these firms was Reece W. Porter & Co. whose office was on the corner of Rue Deaderick and an alley. It was here that slaves were bought sold and rented, the rented slaves being leased for one year at a time to men of good standing.

#### Ceckrell Back to Peanuts and Apples Washington correspondence Kansas Otty Journal

Former Senator Francis M. Cockrell of Missouri now a member of the Interstate Commerce Com mission, has regained his health sufficiently to par take of his usual noonday lunch-two apples and a sack of peanuts, which during his thirty years official residence in Washington, most of the as United States Senator, were his only diet for the

Senator Cockrell says he believes there is more nutriment in a sack of peanuts than in a pound of beefsteak and that they are easier to get. Last winter when he was stricken with illness his physician ordered him to drop apples and peanuts for a while. It was a hard task Recently when he was advised that he could resume his favorite bill of fare he was happier than a boy with his first pair of red top boots.

# Standards of the Vocal Art.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Some time last spring I heard a high priced singer." whose voice was certainly harsh, cracked, shrill-in facshe did not sing, she simply squeated for two mortal hours on the stage. Her audience-mostly from sunny Italy-applauded her to the skies, and the principal daily newspapers the next morning did

How can one account for this? Is there any positive way of deciding what is and what is not good singing?

NEW YORE. June 25.

### A FRAGMENT OF HISTORY.

From "The Decline and Fall of the American Republic." (Harper & Bros., 1952.)
for these reasons. It was then that the changes long expected by students of politics, though undreamed of by the people generally. were accomplished, and the former citizens of a great and free republic became the sub jects of the Emperor of All the Americas.

Surveying the whole period which preceded this transformation, the historian is at a loss to find for it an adequate cause, unless it be accepted that the republican form of government is unsuited to the control of vast areas peopled by men and women of heterogeneous stock. As we have explained in a preceding chapter, it was not until the opening years of this century that there seemed any difficulty in obtaining men to conduct the affairs of the nation. Previous to this time there had been at each election a number distinguished for their superior abilities, contending for the franchises of the electorate From the earliest days, from the beginnings of the government, there had been no lack of suitable men to fill the highest offices, and the long procession of administrators who in succession rose to power, while differing from one another in the nature and extent of their comprised, on the whole, a highly

creditable gallery of governors. It was during the second term-the first elective term-of Theodore Roosevelt that the nation recognized its hopeless plight. Out of the 80,000,000 persons then within the forty-five States there appeared none except Roosevelt capable of administering the public affairs. There were, it is true, Governors of States, members of Congress and Legislatures, heads of executive departments, national and State, all men of ability; there were men in private life whose management of huge industrial and commercial enterprises disclosed the possession of considerable talents: there were students of political affairs, publicists and the like, in great abundance; but among all one man fit to take up the duties of the Presidency in succession to the man who so ardently longed to be relieved of its burdens and cares

Never before had the nation contained so many inhabitants; never before had its public and private activities been on so great a scale; never before had men within its borders been engaged in so many mammoth vocations requiring skill, judgment, mental grasp and balance for their successful termination; never before had there seemed to be so many men of more than ordinary gifts to whom with safety might be intrusted any task no matter how difficult; yet among all of them there was, in the judgment of the sovereign people, not one fit to take up the work of the Chief Magistracy of the union of States.

This opinion found expression not only among the personal adherents of Roosevelt, the timeservers whose fortunes were bound up in his continued ascendency, and the meaner sort of politicians who, caring nothing for principle or method, espouse any cause that may seem to promise preferment and power for themselves; it was heard among the representatives of the people sitting in their Legislatures, it was pronounced by their teachers and spiritual advisers, it was confirmed by journalists and it was echoed in the daily conversation of the humblest as well as the most powerful men of those times. Among 80,000,000 of people, of whom in 1904 not less than 15,000,000 were qualified to vote. 1907 there was only one man deemed fit to hold the place that Washington had first occupied. That the American people were sincere in this belief we cannot doubt: that they had studied their needs and necessities is not open to question; that they realized what dire straits they had fallen into we must agree; yet to-day the student of those times must pause in amazement when he contemplates the spectacle thus presented. Behold 80,000,000 people trained from infancy in the art of self-government, inheritors of magnificent traditions of liberty and equality, thitherto fruitful of accomplished parliamentarians, executives and publicists, reduced to humiliating confession that their system, so carefully planned, so nobly upheld for a entury and a third, had in the end failed miserably to produce more than one man capable of performing the duties that fell to its highest official. It cannot be that all citizens looked without emotion on the passing, in complete failure, of the great experiment; there must have been some whose faith was not shaken, who would have ventured further, who still had confidence in the destiny of their country. Sad, indeed, these few, a powerless minority, who, their voices drowned in the chorus of opposition, saw their indestructible Union destroyed and h

# Harvard House at Stratford.

From the London Chronicle. The restoration has just been completed of the John Harvard house in Stratford on Avon. This house is one of the most interesting of all the relics of Shakespeare's time. It stands in the High street; opposite the Corn Exchange. It was built in 1596, and was the home of the mother of John Harvard. the founder of Harvard University, Cambridge,

Mass. The house will now be preserved as a public destruction at the hands of the vandals. It is really surprising that it has escaped for more than 300 years. Until recently it was used as an auction-cer's office and adapted for business purposes. Some former occupant had plastered over all fine wood carving of the interior, and the front in the ground floor was partly bricked up and a modern door made in the centre. The building was fast falling into a state of dilapidation through neg lected drainage and other causes. In a few years time it would have collapsed. It was bought by Nelson Morris of Chicago, who commissioned Miss Corelli to secure it and to have it restored The work of restoration has now been completed.

The utmost care has been taken to preserve all the old fittings, the oak woodwork, the carvings which were covered up with plaster or painted, and the public can now form an opinion of what the house was like when it was built. A new door had to be made-one which harmonizes with the style of the house and looks quite Elizabethan. There are two rooms on each floor. Nothing has been added to the old woodwork except when it was absolutely ecessary for safety and in providing missing rticles. The woodwork has not been painted, but only carefully cleaned. The fittings for gas lights in the house are iron work such as have been used for lanterns in the days of Shakespeare, and the furniture and fittings of the rooms will be appropriate.

John Harvard's house must have been a familia bject in Stratford to Shakespeare, and its preservation will be greatly appreciated by all lovers of the poet. It is probable that the house may be use place as one of the public sights of Stratford.

# Economy of a Woman Hotel Manager

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: While acknowledging that it does seem foolish for a man voluntarily to throw himself into the breach and run the hazard of incurring the displeasure of the wome folks by commenting on the extreme economy of women in running hotels, yet after reading the severe criticisms of one of your female corresondents, who does not like women hotel propriet because "they do not give their guests enough to eat," I am tempted to relate an incident that attracted ny attention while passing a house managed by a woman whose business it is to furnish meals, I noticed the chef, a big colored gentleman, pre-paring the strawberry shortcake for evening dinner. He was counting the berries and splitting them

in two in the middle, thereby making each berry ible in his shortcake. JOHN F. BAXTER. NEW YORK, June 22.

Australasian Wool Experts.

The wool exports of Australasia for the period July 1, 1906, to March 31, 1907, says the Canadian commercial agent at Melbourne, were 1.555,086 bales from Australia and 866,408 bales from New Zealand, a total of 1,921,438 bales from Australasia. The increase over the corresponding period of 1905-08 was 218,808 bales, of which Australia tributed 181,969 bales and New Zealand 51,839 bales.
Prices continue firm, as the demand is as active as at the opening sales of the season.

#### Minnesota's Wolves Expensive From the Minneapolis Journal. The State Auditor's office yesterday paid bounty

claims on 1,021 full grown wolves and 981 cubs.
The amount paid out was \$9.721.59, and in this fiscal year about \$30,000 has been paid out on such claims. Marshall county made the biggest showing with \$1.620 paid, and claims for \$132.50 from He county were honored. The present bounty is \$7,80 for grown wolves and \$8 for cube.

### SAVING THE NATION. Only the Initiative and Referendum Can

and the state of t

Preserve Free America. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Contitutionalist" says that "for the representative government we now enjoy it is pr to substitute a pure democracy." "Enjoy" is good, for, judging from the ridicule heaped upon it, the manner in which it stirs the risi-bles of cartoonist, editor and reporter, if our press is a criterion, "representative government" is a very enjoyable affair. Does Con-gress or any Legislature ever adjourn without giving occasion to the press, on behalf of the people, to heave a sigh of relief or con-

vulse with laughter? Is "Constitutionalist" so simple minded as to think that many Legislatures are representative, or when, perchance, one as sporadically happens, it is really tumbling over itself to heed the wishes of the dear people? Is it not a fact that respect for the Congress and average Representative in especially for the United States Senator is rare; that members of the Legislature are more often r garded with contempt than otherwise, and that the Alderman is quite generally either considered a necessary evil or a joke? They who are exceptions to this rule become men of mark, but their official careers are almost invariably brief.

The dearth and tardiness of desirable, the pienitude and expeditiousness of vicious, the vastness of foolish legislation demonstrate that representative government has broken down. Why were we seventeen years in getting a pure food law? Why do we still pay two cents for postage and absurdly high rates to railroads to carry our mails and yet Why cannot we get have an annual deficit? a parcels post? Why did the last Legislature give us a gas law no one but the pilfering gas trust wanted? Why did the present Legislature only give us what we wanted when clubbed into doing so? Why are our offizens at the mercy of the telephone monopoly, making 800 per cent, profit, when another company stands ready to give better service at a trific in comparison with present prevsiling rates? Why are these things so in nearly every State of the Union and in thousands of municipalities if ours is a representative government? To-day the man who occupies the Mayor's seat of our city is fighting like a cornered rat to hold the office because he, with some others, most of whom have since been consigned to political oblivion and ought to be glad that they did not share the fate of the Jake Sharp boodlers, defied the people's wishes and dared to foist upon them an outrageous measure favoring the gas trust. citizens at the mercy of the telephone mon-

people's wishes and dared to foist upon them an outrageous measure favoring the gas trust.

Thus we might go on piling on illustration after illustration as evidence of what an enjoyable representative government we have. These conditions, like Tennyson's brook, will go on forever if something is not done to make government representative.

It is no answer to say "Let the people put better men in office, and if they are unfit to do this they are likewise unfit to vote on measures." The people must take what the political machines give them, and independent movements seldom if ever amount to anything. Even if some system is devised which the politicians cannot circumvent whereby good men are put into office, so long as the present system prevails with its tremendous temptations, so long as a legislator's vote is of great value and corrupting corporations are ready to pay any price, representative government will be a miserable theory only and never a fact.

Vote purchasing must be maderisky, not so much to the bribe taker, for it is risky to him already, and still corruption goes on, but it must be made risky to the bribe giver, not only in a penal sense but in a business sense. In other words, when it is no longer possible for the legislator "to deliver the goods" then vote purchasing will cease. Then politics as a business will end and boss and machine will disappear.

This can be done everywhere, and it is done in several States and many municipalities, not by such an unworkable and cumbersome, device as "Constitutionalist" describes the initiative and referendum to be when he tells your readers that it is proposed to submit every bill to the people, but by giving the people power to exercise their option to call forth any pending questionable measure, or to introduce, by petition, needed contains the proposed and contains the proposed as "Constitutionalist" will do so.

to submit every bill to the people, but by giving the people power to exercise their option to call forth any pending questionable measure, or to introduce, by petition, needed legislation when no representative will do so. Instead of the people always voting, as some superficial objectors contend, or instead of mob rule, "as "Constitutionalist," repeating other Tories, puts it, the effect of the optional referendum is precisely the other way. In the words of Charles N. Herreid, ex-Governor of South Dakota, a Republican:

Since the referendum has been a part of our Con

The corrupting corporations will find a quite different proposition before them when, instead of purchasing venal members of the Legislature, they will be obliged to convince the people with arguments.

Such a system will not destroy representative government but will restore and preserve it. If Thomas Jefferson were here to-day and saw how completely representative government had failed he would not be long in finding his way to something like the

long in finding his way to something like the Secretary New York Referendum League.

### President Harrison's Private Secretary. From the Washington Herald.

Few of the younger generation who read a few days ago that Major E. W. Halford, a paymaster in the army, was to be retired from the service shortly realized that the officer is "Lige" Halford, who was secretary to President Harrison-"private" secretary he was called then. The old timers among the newspaper men and others whose business took them to the White House in Harrison's Administration recall Halford as one of the bes ellows who ever occupied the trying position now held by William Loeb. He and Dan Lamont share honors in this respect. It was not alway asy to see General Harrison, but Halford was always accessible, always affable, and usually an excellent source of news. His army commiss was signed by President Harrison only a few weeks before the latter's Administration closed.

# Indian Oil Land.

Muskogee correspondence Kansas City Star. An Indian for easy money. There is a family of Berryhills, of which Thomas Berryhill is the head ving in the Creek nation, who draw from \$900 to \$2,000 each a month in royalties from oil wells which have been drilled on their allotments. There are six members of the family. The one that gets the smallest amount of royalty draws \$900 monthly at the Indian agency; another draws \$2 000

This is a Creek family. They selected their allot-ments before it was ever dreamed that there was oil in the Glen pool. When oil was found there they made favorable leases and draw easy money every onth as stated. In addition to this they received large cash bonuses for leases on their land.

# Oxford and Cambridge on the Bench.

From the Westminster Gazette.
The fotal number of Judges is thirty-two. fourteen were educated at Cambridge and eight at Oxford, and ten are not members of either of the old universities. The Lord Chancellor comes from Oxford and the Lord Chief Justice from Cambridge. Of the four Law Lords Cambridge claims two and Edinburgh and Dublin one each Court of Appeals the Master of the Rolls is a London University man: two of the Lords Justices hall rom Oxford and three from Cambridge. Chancery Division there are six Judges, of whom Cambridge claims four and Oxford one, while of the fourteen King's Bench Justices Oxford and Cambridge have four each.

#### Holland Sea Signals. From the London Globe.

Holland seems to be pioneering a new develop-ment of sea signals which may render coast light-ships of double utility to vessels in times of for, At a point of the North Sea northeast of Texel Island is moored the Dutch lightship Haaks, which for some days now has been equipped with a novel ystem of submarine signals by means of sunker bells. In fog. snow or hall, or whenever from any beils. In log, sher is judged "thick" enough, these cause the weather is judged "thick" enough, these beils can be sounded once every three seconds. The system has been installed as a practical working test, and if the results are deemed to be good enough it will be adopted generally on all Dutch lightships —perhaps also on those of Belgium.

> Summer Letters. "Dear Husband: Much to my surprise find expenses mounting Your last week's check is all used up Despite my best accounting.
> My health demands I stay away And therefore, to my sorrow I'll need a hundred more at once So please remit to morrow."
> (Explanation: Bridge.)

"Dear Wife: My loneliness is great. So words cannot express it: I keep your picture on my desk And every hour carees it The modest sum for which you ask Shall not go by unheeded, And so I send two hundred now In case more may be needed."
(Explanation: Poker.)
McLampsungs Wilson.

# STATUS OF THE NEGRO.

One Method for Establishing Social and Political Power.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The representations of your earnest negro correspondent would be important if true. The fact is, however, that in one Southern State at least the law that forbids negroes to travel in the car for whites also forbids the whites to occupy the so-called "Jim Crow" car. Those with good memories will recall that the first arrest for a violation of the Virginia law was that of Robert E. Lee's daughter I am not familiar with the enforcement in other States.

I have no objection to a law that compels me to travel with my own race. Why should

Again, if the negroes are treated so terribly in the South, why do not more of them come North? Edward White lives in the North, and folks up here do not believe in drawing the color line—until they come in daily contact with the negro. I do realize that the negro occupies a

peculiar and in some respects unfortunate

position. I realize that the educated negro

is handicapped. The fact is, though, that he is handicapped almost as much in the North—wherever his race forms any considerable part of the population—as he is in the South. What high grade hotel of New York city, Mr. White's home, will receive a negrounless he happens to be Booker Washington? What business school will undertake to train his daughter? What white Y. M. C. A. will sell his son a full membership ticket? How many white families will employ him if he becomes a dentist or a physician?
Our Constitution guarantees privileges to this lesser race within the greater that the individual refuses to grant. The brick throwers of the North are becoming beautifully fewer as the years roll on, and perhaps some day the nation will see light on the great race problem—will see how to give the negro room is handicapped. The fact is, though, that he

day the nation will see light on the great race problem—will see how to give the negro room for his complete development. Maybe it will be the buying out of property rights in one of our States and turning it over to the negroes in order that they may have there a full social and political status—which they can probably never have North or South under present conditions.

SCRANTON, Pa., June 22.

### SHIP SUBSIDIES.

The Cleveland Yards an Example of Prosperous Unaided Concerns.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the current number of Gunter's Magazine Mr. Edward W. Townsend writes:

The shipbuilders of the Lakes get no subsidy for building or operating ships; they would doubtless accept one if offered it, but they are too busy building and operating ships at a profit to din the ears of Congress overmuch; they receive much less than they deserve from the Government in appropriations for deepening and straightening channels. but they maintain no press agency to make known their troubles in that respect; almost unheralded they have developed the greatest shipbuilding and freight carrying industry in the world, and their energies are now devoted to the task of increasing their works, for soon, very soon, those shipyards must supply fleets which can carry through the Sault Ste. Marie canal alone a hundred million tons of freight. But they will be equal to the task, for they have more than money plant and technical skill at work in those wonderful shippards; they have imagination, the most essential attribute of the mind of him who accomplishes any great work

And that is not a paradox. Mr. Penton cannot accuse Mr. Townsend of being some kind of a foreigner at the lower end of Broadway. It's a healthy noise we hear from Cleveland. Sounds A 1. They are operating their ships at a profit and want no subsidy. Like every one else, they would take it if they got it. Most of us like something for nothing. But they frankly say they do not need it. I am persuade that these same American ship owners and builders would object to paying taxes to help out a few sentimentalists, not even academicals, who want such a foolish thing as a subsidy.

JAMES MCGUFFOG BROWN.

NEW YORK, June 22. are operating their ships at a profit and want

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Loss of a Literary Production Laid to Its Door.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Letters mailed in Philadelphia before 2 o'clock on Saturday are delivered to me at 6 o'clock P. M. on Monday. Other letters, mailed in San Francisco and other ever, these are mere letters of friendship and do not trouble me seriously. When it is a matter of cold cash it is different, and it seems to me that one incident is worth consideration. About the middle of February I sent an essay to a Boston periodical It was a good, heavy essay, and I enclosed a fitting number of stamps for the editor's use should be fai to appreciate it. Six weeks passed and I received

neither check nor acknowledgment, nor the article He informed me that he had not received my manuscript. I then wrote to the Fourth Assistant (which is now in my possession), stating that there was no trace of my manuscript in the Dead Letter Office, and the case had been referred to the chief aspector. I presume that the chief inspector is still engaged upon the case with all the feverish and unremitting zeal characteristic of our Uncle Sam's officials, for I have not yet received my manuscript, and have been obliged to enter the

price of the stamps under "Experience." It is often said that the modern postal service s "applied Socialism." If this be true, the postal service is as potent an argument against Socialism as the extortion of the express companies is in its

But what is the use of kicking? Was there ever an age in which men were not as idle, dishonest and tent as they dared to be? NEW YORK, June 22.

Defence of the Postman

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I think your rrespondent who criticises the Postal Depart ment is not quite fair. He merely suffers, as we all do, from the inconvenience of living in a large city, with sub-stations through which mail matter has to pass. It is perfectly true that it takes longer much longer many times, to get a letter to an dress in New York city from any one of the near Jersey towns, and probably up the river, than does from Chicago. On the other hand, I can mail a letter any time before half-past 10 o'clock to-night (Thursday) and be practically certain that if it is properly addressed it will be delivered by rural free delivery to a country house in northern lows, about three miles from the post office, Saturday about noon. That is where the Post Office

Department makes its records-on deliveries to distant points.

It has often occurred to me as a wonderful thing that the simple process of dropping a letter in the mail box in front of my door—at an expense of two cents to me—practically insures the delivery of a message which may be of the utmost importance to that distant destination so quickly. Of course the railroads make the fast time, but the railwa post office does much of the work. The lette would go as quickly by express, but I have to pay a minimum of 25 cents on anything sent by express, no matter how small. I could telegraph but it would probably cost me a dollar at the lower rate, and even then the express package of the telegram would remain in town until call it for sometimes without notice to the proper part that a package or telegram was waiting for them. These a package or telegram was walting for them. These last two are private corporations and their service

does not compare with the postal service. Special delivery letters in a city usually are slowe than letters sent through the regular mail, as a special man delivers them, and the regular postman often arrives before the special delivery man There may be conditions surrounding the posts service in New York which make it impossible to give good service. I have matied a letter the General Post Office in Chicago at poon an had it delivered by 3 o'clock at a house here an a half miles away, and I consider that pretty 500 service for two cents. I telegraphed last summe from St. Paul to Chicago at 4 o'clock in the after-noon, paying full day rates so the message would be delivered that night, and the next day the message was delivered at half-past 12 o'clock. If I had written a card and mailed it it would probably thus

written a card and maned it is been delivered in the first morning mail. Lee XIII.'s Handkerchiefs.

From the Lady's Pictorial.

Many people have read of the beautiful lavette presented by Pope Pius X, to his godson, the Prince of the Asturias, but the historical interest attaching to part of it is not generally known. When giving he order for the layette it occurred to his Hol that something might be done in connection with it with some exquisitely fine new cambric pocket handkerchiefs that had belonged to the late Pope Leo XIII., and which had in the course of even's come into the possession of his successor. Ac cordingly, after consultation in the proper quaners, these handkerchiefs were fashioned of the dainty little garments that help to swell the little one's wardrobe, and so during the next few onths the heir to the Spanish throne will least partly clothed in what had once been the property of the great and good Pope who twenty one years ago assumed the duties of godfather to the royal infant's own father. Don Alfonso XIII.